

BRITISH CHECK
GERMAN DRIVE
ON WEST FRONT

Russians Are Pressing Their Offensive in the Eastern Arena and Claim to Hold the Town of Czartorysk, Although the Austrians Are Resisting Desperately

ALLIES BOMBARD
TURKISH NARROWS

Latest Attack Was Made from Both Land and Sea—Week-end Adjournment of British Parliament Has Brought a Lull in Controversy over the Compulsory Service Bill

London, Jan. 8.—The Russian offensive still occupies the most important place at present in the war news. The capture of Czartorysk is the latest achievement reported. The Russians claim they hold the village. The Austrians apparently are fighting desperately in this region in an effort to hold their positions.

German attacks are reported on the British front, which the British claim they repulsed.

Constantinople reports that the allies again bombarded the narrows from the land and the sea.

The week-end adjournment of Parliament brought a lull in the controversy over compulsory military service.

FIRED 400 GUNS 50 HOURS.

Russians Made Terrific Bombardment of Czernowitz.

London, Jan. 8.—Some idea of the determined nature of the Russian blow on the Deszabran front is conveyed by Petrograd dispatches which state that the Russians for 50 hours concentrated 400 guns on the Austrians' positions at Czernowitz as a preparation for an infantry attack. The Russian communications do not yet claim that Czernowitz has fallen, but dispatches from German sources admit their position there is critical.

It is not yet clear whether the Russian operations in this theatre herald a general offensive by all the Russian armies from the Baltic to the Rumanian border, or indicate merely a diversion of unparalleled magnitude and fierceness designed to weaken the pressure of the central powers in the Balkans and incidentally on the Italian front. The fighting has been of the most bitter character, according to both the Austrian and Russian reports. Few prisoners are being taken, and the infantry engagements are largely in the nature of hand-to-hand encounters.

All of the Russian operations thus far revealed are being pressed along the railway lines, which simplify the problems of the winter supply of food, ammunition and fuel.

MORE ITALIAN
TROOPS CALLED

Four Classes of Reservists Have Been Ordered to Report Next Wednesday for Service.

Rome, Jan. 8.—Soldiers born in 1882 and 1883, who belong to the field, fortress and coast artillery companies, and those born in 1887 and 1888, who are attached to the mountain artillery, were recalled to the colors to-day, to report next Wednesday.

ANCONA LIFEBOAT
HAD SHELL HOLES

The Holes Had Been Stopped Up with Shaws and Torn Skirts—The Boat Was Found by a Fishing Party.

Rome, Jan. 8.—A fishing vessel put in at Anzio yesterday with a lifeboat from the steamship Ancona, which had been picked up. An examination of the boat seemed to confirm the assertion that it was fired upon and sunk while containing passengers, among them women, by the Austrian submarine which torpedoed the Ancona. Many hairpins were found in the boat and several holes, apparently made by shells from the submarine, had been stopped up with shaws and torn skirts.

FORD PEACE PARTY
IN AMSTERDAM

Reached There This Morning After Having Been on German Soil for 11 Hours in Sealed Train.

Amsterdam, via London, Jan. 8.—The Ford peace party arrived at Amsterdam this morning on their way to The Hague, after having been on German soil in a sealed train 11 hours. The members of the party expressed confidence that the peace sentiment is growing. The first public meeting at The Hague will be held next week, at which all neutral nations will be asked to unite for peace.

TENSION RELIEVED
WHEN NOTES CAME

One Proposing to Pay Indemnity for American Lives Lost on the Lusitania, Other to Instruct Submarine Commander to Give Warning of Attack.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—Two communications from Germany reached the United States yesterday—one containing a proposal to pay an indemnity for the Americans lost in the Lusitania disaster, which may bring negotiations on that subject to a conclusion, and the other conveying assurances that German submarines would not torpedo non-combatant ships of any character without warning them and according safety to their passengers and crews.

The communications were delivered to Secretary Lansing by Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. The secretary immediately sent them to President Wilson.

Tension regarding the entire submarine question seemed to have lessened considerably. Austria, in its reply to the last Ancona note, having assured the United States of its intentions to operate submarines with due regard for international law and the principles of humanity, Turkey and Bulgaria it is understood next will take steps to give such guarantees. It is stated authoritatively that Germany and Austria-Hungary will use their influence to accomplish this end.

The Lusitania controversy, except for the wording of the agreement to be entered into, is considered in Teutonic circles here virtually ended.

Under the terms of the proposal submitted for the approval of the United States, Germany, while offering to pay an indemnity, makes the reservation that no admission of wrongdoing thereby is involved. It is contended that the Lusitania was sunk as an act of reprisal for the British blockade of Germany.

While Secretary Lansing is understood not to have indicated to Count Von Bernstorff whether the proposal was satisfactory, a number of officials in a position to be familiar with the American attitude indicated that it would be accepted.

The assurance regarding the conduct of submarine warfare in the Mediterranean obviously prompted by the sinking of the British steamship Persia, with a loss of two American lives, are much broader in their scope than the promises made after the Lusitania disaster covering the operations of submarines in the North sea and adjacent waters. The latter guaranteed only that "liners" should be immune from attack without warning. The assurance regarding the Mediterranean operations include privately owned ships of every character, freight as well as passenger vessels, provided of course, they do not attempt to escape or offer resistance.

It was revealed yesterday, too, that in the reply to the last note regarding the Lusitania, the Berlin foreign office agreed with the American view that small boats cannot under all conditions be considered a place of safety for persons leaving a ship about to be attacked.

The German government, apparently not certain whether a German submarine sank the Persia, promised the United States in yesterday's communication that should it develop that such was the case the matter will be investigated, and that if the commander disobeyed his orders he will be punished and reparations made for the death of or injuries to American citizens.

Consideration of the German assurance and of the apparent attitude of Austria-Hungary as reflected in dispatches from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, led officials to believe that the sinking of the Persia might not result in difficulties so grave as at first were feared. Information regarding the circumstances of the Persia still was lacking last night.

It was made clear at the state department yesterday that the position of the United States in regard to Americans having a right to travel on merchant ships regardless of whether they were armed for defense had not been changed.

MAKES COMPLETE CONCESSION.

Germany's Note Relating Particularly to the Ryne Case.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—Germany's note accepting the American contentions that the mere placing of non-combatants in lifeboats when a prize is to be destroyed is under all conditions to be regarded as assuring them a place of safety was made public to-day by the state department.

The note is the latest communication over the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, and besides making complete concessions regarding the question of small boats, takes up the question of indemnity for the sunken ship and for arbitrating the disputed provisions of the Prussian-American treaty.

CENSORING OF MAIL
IS PROTESTED

United States Sends Note to Great Britain Asking for Stopping of Practice of Tampering with Mail to Neutral Countries.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—The United States has sent to Ambassador Page at London for presentation to the British government a note vigorously protesting against the British authorities interfering with and censoring mails from the United States to neutral countries. This action is based on complaints of Americans that their mail, destined for neutral countries, has been seized and removed from the steamers.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION

Said to Be Responsible for Explosives Factory Fire.

Mount Union, Pa., Jan. 8.—One of the finishing mills of the Etha Explosives company's plant here was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at \$90,000. No lives were lost and the cause is believed to have been spontaneous combustion by an increase in the temperature in the building.

TROOPS
PATROL
MILLS

Four Companies of the Ohio State Militia on Duty in Youngstown, Ohio, Where Last Night Three Men Were Killed and 19 Were Wounded—\$800,000 Damage Done by Fires Started by Rioters

REIGN OF TERROR
ALL NIGHT LONG

Police Unable to Control the Crowd, and Gov. Willis Ordered Troops Mobilized at Youngstown—Mob Prevented Firemen from Extinguishing the Fires in Many Places

Youngstown, O., Jan. 8.—Fearing a new outbreak of rioting this morning when strike sympathizers gathered on the hill opposite the Youngstown Sheet Tube company plant, Brigadier General Speaks ordered four Cleveland militia companies to the scene. Two companies entered the plant to reinforce the strike guards. The other soldiers patrolled nearby to prevent the mob from organizing.

Let by Mayor Stough, 200 citizens of Struthers village, across the river from East Youngstown, armed themselves and massed on the bridge leading across the river, ready to repel the threatened invasion of strikers. The men are armed with rifles and revolvers.

Fifty pounds of dynamite has been placed under the bridge and a wire is ready to carry a current to set off a blast that will blow up the bridge the moment the mob starts across.

General Speaks received an appeal from Struthers citizens to send help immediately for protection from rioting in that city. The message stated that a mob had formed and engaged in a general fight on the streets. Men were shooting and beating each other. General Speaks quickly sent two companies of militia to Struthers in automobiles.

During the trouble last night three persons were killed, 19 persons, including a woman, were injured and more than 15 buildings were burned with a loss estimated at \$800,000. The trouble was the culmination of a strike of laborers which began at the plant of the Republic Iron & Steel company a week ago and spread to the plants of the Tube company, the Youngstown Iron & Steel company, and the Brier Hills Steel company, all "independent" concerns. The men demand 25 cents an hour; the companies offer an increase from 19½ to 22 cents.

A crowd of 6,000 gathered last night at the entrance of the works and stoned a squad of private police in charge of Chief J. M. Wolitz of the Sheet & Tube company's force.

According to a statement made by Walter he fired a blank shot to scare the crowd and then firing became general. Nineteen in the crowd were wounded, after which the mob, frenzied, surged into the East Youngstown business district and set fire to several buildings. As the torch was applied first to a clothing store and then to a jewelry store, the looting began. A saloon was fired and looted, the liquor being distributed through the crowd.

The Youngstown fire department went to the scene of the fires but was driven off by the crowd. The East Youngstown department also attempted to check the blaze, but the hose was cut and the firemen driven away. The flames quickly spread and more than 15 buildings were destroyed. More than 20 families are reported homeless as a result of the fire.

Sheriff Unsettled found the situation beyond his control and asked that state troops be sent here. Governor Willis ordered the 5th regiment with headquarters at Cleveland, and the 8th regiment with headquarters at Bucyrus, to this city. The 4th regiment at Columbus was ordered to mobilize and move to the scene of the trouble as soon as possible.

Shortly before midnight mob leaders broke into a freight car containing 500 pounds of dynamite. They took the dynamite and started toward the residential part of East Youngstown, declaring they would blow that section of the city to pieces.

An unidentified foreigner was seen looting the postoffice building shortly before fire destroyed the structure. A policeman shot the man in the right leg. Rioters broke into a saloon in Wilson street and carried away hundreds of dollars worth of bottled wines, beer and whiskey. After looting the saloon they destroyed the building by fire.

Death of a New York Judge.

New York, Jan. 8.—Justice John J. Brady of the supreme court of New York, died at his home here last night in his 63d year. He was stricken with pneumonia two weeks ago.

Justice Brady was born in New York and was a graduate of Fordham university. He was elected to the supreme court bench in 1907 for a term of 14 years.

JURY DEADLOCKED
IN NEW HAVEN CASE

Still Out This Forenoon, Although Case Was Given to Them Yesterday Afternoon After a Long Trial.

New York, Jan. 8.—The jury was still out this forenoon in the Sherman law conspiracy case against William Rockefeller and ten other former directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. The case was submitted to them yesterday afternoon at 1:30.

The jury in the New Haven case arrived in court at 10 o'clock and resumed their deliberations. Many rumors are afloat.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the jury sent for additional exhibits, several of which related to the participation of William Rockefeller in the alleged conspiracy. Judge Hunt awaited the verdict, but there is no indication when it might be returned.

Judge Hunt's case was regarded by many in the court-room as favorable for the defense. He held that the jurors must first satisfy themselves that the alleged conspiracy to monopolize the commerce in New England must have been continuous from the date named in the indictment to the date of the enactment of the Sherman law, 1890—until the date the indictment was found. Otherwise, the government's case failed, he said.

The defendants in that event must be acquitted, he held, "no matter how guilty they might be thought to be of other crimes not named in the indictment."

Also the case failed if the jurors found that the conspiracy ceased before the three-year period covered by the statute of limitations, the court stated.

The point the court made in considering the question of the alleged illegal agreement which the New Haven made with the Grand Trunk railway of Canada within that period. One of the alleged illegal acts, the so-called tripartite agreement, in which the New Haven participated almost at the beginning of the alleged conspiracy, the court held not to be inviolation of the law.

The magnitude of the New Haven, the jury was not to consider said the court.

"Large enterprises not used to effect monopoly," he said, "but only to add efficiency, may in a certain sense monopolize, but the magnitude of a corporation's business, although it may carry with it incidentally the acquisition of great power and enable prices to be regulated, is not a monopoly or an attempt to monopolize which the statute condemned."

BLAMED THE RAILROAD.

For What Ever Freight Congestion May Exist in New England.

Boston, Jan. 8.—The freight situation in New England, which has resulted in an embargo on many lines of shipments, was discussed by railroad officials, port directors and business men at a conference called by the transportation committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The port directors expressed the belief that the real deficiency was the absence of sufficient ocean shipping due to the withdrawal of so many vessels for war purposes.

R. Van Emmonson, of the Boston and Albany, said that 6,400 cars were headed for his road from connecting lines. He added that if the road had six tracks it could handle the business.

George Wood, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, reported that 7,500 cars were consigned to points on his line from places east of Pittsburgh. A. A. Crane, of the Boston and Maine, said that between 3,000 and 4,000 cars were coming to his road from points east of Buffalo.

Mr. Wood denied that the New Haven was responsible for any coal shortage in New England. He expressed the opinion that relief from the general embargo conditions would come next week.

CUSTOMS COLLECTION
IN VERMONT BIG

Exportation Business Was the Largest Since the Consolidation of the Two Districts.

St. Albans, Jan. 8.—In the customs collect district of Vermont, Jan. 2, during December, the total importations were over \$2,000,000. Duties collected were \$32,196.21 and exportations totalled \$3,961,584. The exportation business was the heaviest since their consolidation. The exportations in 1914 were a little over \$600,000 and the importations \$700,000. The duties collected were a little over \$9,000.

CHIMNEY WAS DEFECTIVE.

Farmhouse in Cornwall Was, Therefore, Destroyed.

Cornwall, Jan. 8.—The farmhouse owned by Perry Thompson was destroyed by fire yesterday. When the fire was built in the kitchen stove flames broke out around the stove-pipe in the chambers. As the telephone was out of order Mr. Thompson was obliged to go to neighbors to get aid, but before help could get there the house was in flames. The family, 10 in all, got out and the animal furniture was saved. The barn caught, but fire-fighters subdued that blaze.

FOUND IN BOSTON.

Albert Miller, Jr., Who is Wanted in Providence.

Boston, Jan. 8.—Albert P. Miller, Jr., the Providence investment broker, was arrested here to-day on a warrant charging embezzlement of \$75,000. The police officers yesterday alleged that the amount extorted \$200,000. Miller, waivered extradition and was taken to Providence. He has been missing since December.

SUES FLIER FOR DIVORCE.

Mrs. Grahame-White Petitions Court in England.

London, Jan. 8.—Mrs. Claude Grahame-White, wife of the well known aviator, who is now a flight commander of the royal naval air service, has filed a petition for the restitution of her conjugal rights, an action which ordinarily is the prelude to a suit for divorce.

JURY'S VERDICT
FREES PEASLEE

Was Accused of Murdering His Father at Henniker, N. H., May 22, 1914

ACQUITTAL DECIDED
ON AFTER FIVE HOURS

Jury Reported in Concord, N. H., Court Early This Morning

Concord, N. H., Jan. 8.—Morrison H. Peaslee was acquitted of the murder of his father, Howard Peaslee, at Henniker, N. H., May 22, 1914. The jury returned the verdict at 2:25 this morning, after having been out since 9:40 last night.

In his final charge, Judge Branch, acquitting the jurors with the various degrees of murder, said that a verdict of murder in the first degree would carry with it automatically a sentence of life imprisonment, unless "with capital punishment" were specifically added in the jury's verdict. Such a recommendation, however, was made only in cases of great ferocity, he said.

The court referred in several ways to the alleged confession of Peaslee. He said that society had "a right to resort to any means to protect itself against crime" in commenting on the criticism of the detective methods. A confession obtained by detectives, without duress, was legal evidence, he instructed, adding that it lay with the jurors alone to determine the credibility and reliability of the detectives who had testified.

The appearance of County Solicitor Murchie on the witness stand Judge Branch characterized as "unusual, but not unheard of," and said that no improper inference should be taken from the fact.

136 GIRL PUPILS
SAVED THEMSELVES

By Marching Out in Good Order When Fire Broke Out in Their School Building at Marlboro, Mass.

Marlboro, Mass., Jan. 8.—Fire in a five-story brick building occupied by the Stannish academy for girls, drove the 136 pupils from their class rooms to-day, but all escaped unhurt. The flames originated in an airshaft near a boiler in the basement. In a few minutes they worked their way through the center of the building, sifting it with smoke. It was finally subdued, but with a damage of \$20,000. The girls fire drilled out without disorder.

MILK RATES WILL
BE INVESTIGATED

Interstate Commerce Commission Orders Action, Following Complaints from New England Points.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—A general investigation of the freight rates on milk and cream between New England points and the regulations of the Boston & Maine and other railroads relating to traffic was ordered to-day by the interstate commerce commission. Formal complaints were filed and the dates for the hearings will be set later.

SUDDEN DEATH AT MONTPELIER.

John Glinney, Aged 77, Father of Water Superintendent Glinney.

John Glinney, father of Water Superintendent John J. Glinney of Montpelier, died suddenly at 11 o'clock to-day at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. Monahan, 31 Court street in this city. James Halsey, another son-in-law, went to the house this forenoon at 10 o'clock and, noticing that Mr. Glinney did not seem well, called in John J. Glinney. While they were in the room, the old gentleman passed away, probably from heart trouble or a shock.

Mr. Glinney was born in County Clare, Ireland, 77 years ago and came to the United States and to Montpelier in 1855. He worked on a farm for a time between Montpelier and Barre and later entered the employ of Peck & Cummings' tannery concern. For the past dozen years he had been employed by the Montpelier street department.

In 1869 Mr. Glinney married Elizabeth Sexton. Three children were born to them, John J. Glinney, Mrs. James Halsey and Mrs. Mary Monahan. The last 31 Court street in this city. James Halsey, another son-in-law, went to the house this forenoon at 10 o'clock and, noticing that Mr. Glinney did not seem well, called in John J. Glinney. While they were in the room, the old gentleman passed away, probably from heart trouble or a shock.

NEWBURY MAN RE-ELECTED.

A. A. Carleton Again Heads Vermont Sugar Makers.

Brattleboro, Jan. 8.—The Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' association at its 23d annual convention held yesterday, elected these officers: President, A. A. Carleton of West Newbury; vice president, William E. York of Linsdon; A. M. Jenae of Berkshire; treasurer, G. E. Merrifield of Townsend; secretary, B. B. Chapin of Middlebury; auditor, P. R. Northrop. H. W. Vail, who declined a reelection as treasurer, was elected an honorary member of the association. The place for holding the next convention was left to the officers. A suggestion to raise the standard of sugar was discussed, but no action was taken.

Hurt by Fall Through Scuttle. St. Johnsbury, Jan. 8.—A. Roy Taft, milk dealer and real estate broker of this place, is suffering from a fall through a scuttle in his barn. One shoulder was dislocated and there were other serious injuries.

MURDERER DIED
BESIDE WOMAN
HE HAD SHOT

HOSPITAL WORK BY LADIES

Reported at the Annual Meeting of Hospital Aid Association.

The annual meeting of the Hospital Aid association was held in Aldrich hall Friday afternoon. Reports of the year's work were given and officers elected for the coming year. The work for the past year has been along the lines of helping in the equipment of the new hospital. The complete furnishing of the maternity ward, at a cost of \$375, was undertaken, and \$150 has been paid. Household supplies have been purchased and made as follows: Sheets, pillow cases, towels, night shirts, night gowns, kimono, bath robes, bureau covers and some table linen. Drapery curtains throughout the building have been made, and china and silver have been purchased. A new edition of the hospital cook book is about to be issued.

There has been a gain in membership of 77 names, bringing the total to 476. The auxiliaries in Barre Town have aided materially in all the work of the association.

Bag day in October and the hospital benefit dance in November were very successful, and a vote of thanks was given by the ladies yesterday to the two committees who planned and carried out each. A vote of thanks was also given to all those who contributed so generously to bag day, thereby helping to make it of the success that it was.

Officers elected for 1916 are as follows: President, Mrs. O. N. Granger; vice-president, Mrs. H. J. Slattery; secretary, Mrs. George McFarland; treasurer, Miss Alice Farnham; auditor, Mrs. Arthur Tilden. Below is the treasurer's report for 1915:

Cash on hand Jan. 2, 1915 \$48.00

Receipts.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Interest | \$16.53 |
| Membership dues | 174.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 6.50 |
| Postal cards sold during opening days | 18.38 |
| Cook book advertisement | 5.00 |
| Estimated value of supplies, bag day | 315.18 |
| Masque carnival | 200.00 |
| | 735.59 |
| | \$1,203.68 |

Expenditures.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Printing | \$1.75 |
| Sheeting, cotton, linen and scrim | 195.60 |
| Silverware for patients and nurses | 42.05 |
| China for patients and nurses | 67.94 |
| Bath robes for patients | 8.75 |
| Part payment furnishing maternity room and crèche | 150.00 |
| Bag day supplies | 315.18 |
| Bags and printing for bag day | 12.10 |
| | 793.37 |
| Balance on hand Jan. 7, '16 | \$410.31 |

MANY CASES SCRATCHED OFF.

And Wright Mfg Co. vs Eastern Fruit and Nut Orchard Co. is Now On.

The case of Wright Manufacturing Co. vs. Eastern Fruit and Nut Orchard Co., brought to obtain payment for machinery which the defendant company alleges was unsatisfactory, was resumed this morning in Washington county court, having been commenced Thursday afternoon.

Entries of discontinued have been made in the following cases: H. J. Slattery vs. H. D. Camp, replevin; Maria Cassellini vs. Stephano Commetta; Edward H. Deavitt vs. A. C. Blanchard, book account; W. E. Backus vs. J. L. Sloan, apt., general assumption; Charles Phelps vs. George Morse et al., general assumption; Percy Lee, by next friend vs. George Morse et al., general assumption; D. A. Perry Real Estate agency vs. Lillian Sowden and Lillian Sowden, adm., and Granite Savings Bank & Trust Co., trustee; Boston Construction Co. vs. Charles H. Thompson, case; Plumley & Plumley vs. E. B. Ellis Granite Co., and Central Vermont, Bethel Granite R. R. and Woodbury Granite Co., general assumption; defaulted; S. Hollister Jackson vs. Joseph Charles, et al., apts., judgment for account.

A .38-caliber revolver, covered with blood, was found near Caffi's right hand as it lay on the floor. Its five chambers had been emptied, three of them being used on the woman, and one on her murderer. It is believed that Caffi fired wild when he first directed the muzzle of the gun toward his own head, for a bullet was found in the ceiling directly over the table.

From the outset it was seen that Mrs. Lungo's wounds would end fatally. Before she was removed to the hospital she talked frantically of Caffi and of her husband. After she had been transferred to the hospital she was conscious only at intervals. So critical was her condition that the doctors did not deem it wise to probe for the bullets. Once when the state's attorney endeavored to get a statement from her, she replied only with short answers and then grew silent. Soon after midnight she sank into a coma and did not speak after that.

Her body was taken to the Perry & Noonan undertaking establishment, after the undertakers had obtained permission from the authorities to proceed with preparations for burial. Friends of the Lungo family said to-day that an effort was being made to locate the husband in Raymond, Cal., where he has been working for the past month. It was thought that he would forward instructions for the disposition of the remains. Acquaintances of Caffi plan to make arrangements for his funeral.

Crime Started in Marital Troubles. That Caffi came to die by his own hand in a fit of jealous rage and that the Lungo woman was a victim of his jealousy seems firmly established. An exhaustive inquiry by the grand jury, the state's attorney and the police seems to confirm the first theory that the crime had its beginnings in marital troubles. Until a few months ago the Lungo lived in a tenement near Phelps' mill on upper Washington street. Acquaintances of the family claim that Caffi attempted repeatedly to force his

Crime Started in Marital Troubles. That Caffi came to die by his own hand in a fit of jealous rage and that the Lungo woman was a victim of his jealousy seems firmly established. An exhaustive inquiry by the grand jury, the state's attorney and the police seems to confirm the first theory that the crime had its beginnings in marital troubles. Until a few months ago the Lungo lived in a tenement near Phelps' mill on upper Washington street. Acquaintances of the family claim that Caffi attempted repeatedly to force his

DIED OF PNEUMONIA. Patrick J. Collins Fourth of His Family to Succumb to That Disease.

Burlington, Jan. 8.—Patrick J. Collins, aged 42, an express messenger on the route between Burlington and Ogdensburg on the Rutland railroad, died at his home here this morning of pneumonia. He is the fourth member of the family to die of that disease.

Antonio C. Infatuated with Mr. Luigi Lungo, Fired Three Shots into Her Body After She Had Announced Her Intention to Rejoin Her Husband, Who Recently Went to California

SHOOTING TOOK PLACE
IN WOMAN'S HOME

One Witness to the Shooting, Luigi Gattaro, Fled Precipitately from the Room When Caffi Began Fusillade and Telephoned to the Police Station—Mrs. Lungo Lived Only a Few Hours

A double shooting tragedy occurred at 16 Third street at 7 o'clock last evening with fatal results for Mrs. Luigi Lungo, who lived at that address, and Antonio Caffi, aged 39, a granite cutter living at 44 Circle street, whom the police describe as Mrs. Lungo's infatuated lover. Three shots fired at Mrs. Lungo from a revolver in Caffi's hand took effect and her death occurred at the City hospital this morning at 2:30 o'clock. Immediately after shooting Mrs. Lungo, Caffi turned the revolver on himself and sent a bullet into his brain. Death was instantaneous. Luigi Gattaro, a boarder, was the only witness to the shooting and he made haste to leave the apartments as soon as Caffi fired the first shot at Mrs. Lungo.

An emergency telephone call at police headquarters was the first intimation of the shooting that the police received. The call came from Gattaro a few minutes after 7 o'clock and the police were quick to respond. In falling, Caffi's body lay over that of his victim, so that when the police arrived both Caffi and Mrs. Lungo were lying in a pool of blood. Mrs. Lungo was breathing and Officer Dineen, who was the first of the police to arrive, extricated her body from the death clutches of Caffi and wrapped her in a quilt.

Physicians soon arrived and then the woman was taken to the hospital in an ambulance. Grand Juror William Wishart, who was to be joined later by State's Attorney F. E. Gleason, conducted a rigid examination of the apartments before the body of Caffi was permitted to be moved to an undertaking establishment. The boarder, Gattaro, aided the authorities greatly in obtaining the first connected story of the shooting. Gattaro's statement, that Caffi, after having words with the Lungo woman, who came out of the pantry as Caffi entered the apartments, hurried across the kitchen and fired on Mrs. Lungo at short range, was borne out by the fact that powder marks showed plainly on her clothes in the three places where the bullets entered.

A .38-caliber revolver, covered with blood, was found near Caffi's right hand as it lay on the floor. Its five chambers had been emptied, three of them being used on the woman, and one on her murderer. It is believed that Caffi fired wild when he first directed the muzzle of the gun toward his own head, for a bullet was found in the ceiling directly over the table.

From the outset it was seen that Mrs. Lungo's wounds would end fatally. Before she was removed to the hospital she talked frantically of Caffi and of her husband. After she had been transferred to the hospital she was conscious only at intervals. So critical was her condition that the doctors did not deem it wise to probe for